

甘地之死

THE DEATH OF GANDHI

(Newsweek) (續)

The headquarters of Gandhi's experiment in living, the Satyagraha, or "holding to truth" movement, was a community of bare huts near the village of Wardha, 400 miles inland from Bombay. There he maintained as a vital spiritual need a weekly day of silence, Monday. He rose as early as 3 a.m., splashed cold water on his face, attended to voluminous correspondence, wrote his weekly paper Harijan (Children of God), conducted prayer meetings, spun cotton on his rude charkha (spinning wheel), and talked with the constant stream of visitors who sought him out.

甘地生活苦行運動，即「堅守真理」運動的總部，是在孟買內地四百英里內，瓦爾哈地方的一處茅寮中。在那裏他每週舉行一週靜默一個精神上休息的安息日。每晨三點鐘起床，用冷水澆臉，閱讀來往的信件，寫「上帝之子」週報，領導祈禱會，坐在粗製的紡車紡紗紡線，與川流不息的來訪者談話。

Gandhi's followers, called Satyagrahis, took strict vows: "Non-violence, truth, non-stealing, celibacy, non-possession, body labor, control of the palate, fearlessness, equal respect for all religions, swadeshi (use of home manufactures), and freedom from untouchability." After all this Gandhi even soiled them for staying up beyond 9 p.m.

甘地的信徒名爲「沙亞格哈西諾」，都發過：「不兇暴，守真理，不偷盜，不結婚，不佔有，操勞身體，節慾，無忌憚，敬宗教，用國貨及營生平等」等誓言。縱然如此，甘地還是常常因他們到晚九點鐘不就寢而加以責備。

Gandhi plodded from trouble to trouble, fast to fast, and jail to jail. His 100-pound body endured about fifteen fasts, one of them for three days because Kasturbai's budget didn't balance. His first passive-resistance movement in India, against the Royal

of "Black Cobra," acts of 1919 imposing severe penalties for revolutionary activities, inflamed the whole country. A judge regretfully sentenced him to six years in jail in 1922. He was released in 1924 after an appendectomy during which he reportedly refused anesthetics.

甘地經受了苦難又苦難，飽食又飢食，入獄又出獄，他的百磅身軀，忍受過約十五次的絕食，其中有一次爲了加爾各答的豪傑預算不平衡而絕食三天。他在印度歷第一次的消渴絕食是對一九一九年的羅爾特法案（摩爾特法案），該法案動搖非暴力活動以嚴厲的懲罰，故甘地的反抗運動引起了全國的憤怒，一九二二年法官宣佈他的刑滿六年從刑。一九二四年因開割盲腸後獲釋，他說在割治的時候他曾用藥劑。

In 1930 he marched with thousands of followers from Ahmedabad to the sea to dissolve salt from sea water in defiance of the British salt tax. He was put in jail but Lord Irwin, now Earl Halifax, released him, invited Gandhi to his home, and offered him a drink. Gandhi took plain water, then reached into his dhoti, drew forth a packet of contraband salt, dropped a pinch into his glass, and drank.

一九三〇年他率領數千門徒到海濱取水煮鹽，以反抗英門的鹽稅。他以此被捕入獄，但愛爾遜公爵（即今天的哈里德克斯伯侯）釋放了他們，請甘地到他家去，當飲咖啡的時候只要一杯白水，從長衣的口袋中取出私鹽來，放入玻璃杯中，一飲而盡。

Although the self-appointed guardian of India lived on enough to see India free from Britain, he left it still enslaved by its own passions. Hailed as "the architect of Free India," he had never accepted the principle of partition. As early as 1924 he fasted 21 days to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. Twice since independence he has

卡寶德在滬大學講演
再度闡明美對外政策
Text Of Cabot Speech To University
Of Shanghai Students

(H)

Japan is so disarmed that should the American forces leave, there would scarcely be forces left to maintain public order. The danger is not of renewed Japanese aggression. I hope it is not that a power vacuum will lure others into aggression. The danger is rather that a disarmed and economically ruined Japan will collapse into Communism. We feel that a Communist Japan might indeed eventually become a menace to the United States. Do you in China, who have suffered, so much more

than we from Japanese aggression, not feel that a Communist Japan might also be a menace to you? What other course would be left the Japanese people if they are stripped of their industries and in addition forced to pay reparations, as your critics of our policies demand?

日本的軍備，已經解除到這樣的程度，即一旦美國軍隊撤離，便很有可能維持公共秩序的武力。所以危險的方面不在日本再來一次侵略。我希望在日本不會因力量的真空危險，反而引起別國侵略時，所成爲危險的，是軍備解除與經濟破滅的日本將落入共產主義手中，我們覺得一個共產主義統治的日本必成爲奇異的國家。你認為日本將比我們多多的中國人，難道還不明白一個共產主義的日本也同樣成爲我們的威脅。照舊國際論所批到的，如果我們封鎖了日本的工業，又迫使日本付出口賠償，那日本人民還有什麼路子可走呢？

What then of the charge that reactionary press lords dominate our press? What press lord dominates the Communist Daily Worker, published daily in New York, and the many other Communist publications which seek to exploit every weakness in our democratic society? Are they dominated by McCormicks and Hearsts — or by Stalin? And powerful as some of our press lords may be, do they dominate the American press as Stalin does the Communist press? If the American press is at times unfair and inaccurate with regard to our Government officials and acts, is that not a measure of its freedom? If the Communist press pours its vitriol on the United States without a word of dissent, with identical vituperation and distortion, is that not evidence of how else

fasted for the same reason. He knew his failure in this last and most crucial crusade could nullify all his other successes. In words that sounded so much like a prophecy as prayer, he said on his 78th birthday last October 2: "With every breath I pray God to give me strength to quench the flames or remove me from this earth. I, who staked my life to gain India's independence, do not wish to be a living witness to its destruction."

這以印度的保護者自任的人，雖然得以生見印度從英國的羣中得自由，但他去世的時候印度仍然在他的自己的感情的奴役中，被他從一羣爲自由印度的建設者，但他從不曾接受過分治的原則。早在一九二四年他即爲了使印度早日統一而終結二大，獨立以後，他又堅以同樣的理由拒絕三、次。他知道如果在這最後最困難的事業中失敗，將會使他其他一切的成功歸於泡影。去年十月二日，當他七十八歲壽辰時，他曾在一個如預言的斷告中說：「我以每一呼吸祈求上帝賜我以撲滅火焰的力量，不願即使我除去這個世界，會以一生生命而獨立的人，實不能再活著看見她的毀滅。」

(To Be Continued, next)

現在再談一談批評我們的報紙說
是由反動的報紙大王所統制又是怎
樣一種情形呢？我先追問一際，
每天在紐約出版的每日工人報以及
許多電天拉華利報（即華利報）其黨
刊物又是誰在統制呢？它們是由
麥克米利安和哈爾斯統制嗎？
又由斯大林統制的呢？而且縱使
是由美國報紙能像斯大林對其黨報
時那樣統制嗎？美國報紙的報紙有
對於我們政府作用不公正和不確
實的報導，這難道不正正是我們美國
報紙可以自由說話的證明嗎？如果
共產黨報紙口口說話誇誇美國，那創
造以証明我們所受的統制是如何的
嚴密的，我們很愿賞我們報紙所享
受的自由，因為它可以給我們和地
不同意見的機會。

(To be Continued: 未完)

凡直接向本社訂報諸君，如有
發給，請以愛護本報之意，即
以電話（二〇〇四）通知，本
助便查究，事關緊要，本社敬
以電話（二〇〇四）通知，本
助便查究，事關緊要，本社敬

緊要啓事

莊錢興長

金基育教 飲存額小
便簡續手 厚優息利

一號一同胡祖瑞寺觀殿外前

〇七二一九六二（三）話電
三二六〇

大德恒銀號
號北平崇外巾帽胡同四號
址天津第一區山西路二五三號
電北平七局〇一九〇二二三
話天津三局二四一三三〇〇

大同銀行北平分行
辦理一切商業銀行
存款放款匯兌等業務
電話七局 一二二七 一二五二
分行址前門大街二十九號

分行
天津 重慶 西安 昆明 貴陽
蘭州 寧夏 重慶大同銀行

中華民國卅七年五月五日星期五

青年課室
YOUNG MAN'S CLASS-ROOM

USES OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

各種形容詞之用法 (續)

(注意：按本月二十三日之本版)

d) **Some.** — This is used in two senses — (1) as showing that no person or thing in particular is specified (2) for making a Definite number Indefinite. (此字用於二種意義：(1) 以表所言者爲無一定之人或物；(2) 以使有定數成爲無定數)。

(1) **Some** man (I do not know who he was) called here to-day.
有人(我不知爲誰)今日來。

(2) He owes me two hundred rupees (about 20 rupees, more or less).
彼欠他二十羅比左右。

e) **Another. Any other. Other.** — "another" (with Singular nouns) and "other" (with plural ones) are used in **Affirmative** statements; but "any other" (with nouns in either number) is used in **Negative** ones: as —

"**Another**" (用於單數名詞)及"**other**" (用於複數名詞)是用於肯定語句；"**any other**" (用於兩數名詞)是用於否定語句；如：—

We have seen **Another** man (or other men) to-day.
我們今日又見一人。

We have not seen **Any other** man or men to-day.
我們今日未見其他入。

"**Other**" is sometimes followed by "than", and in this case it should be placed immediately before it, or as else-where it is possible.

"**Other**" 有時用 "than" 隨其後，· 於如此用法時須緊置於 "than" 之前，· 或儘所能近靠近之。

He has no books **Other than** Sanskrit.
彼除梵文經外無他書。

This is better than saying, "He has no other books than Sanskrit". Here "other than" means "different from" except — "He has no books except Sanskrit", "Than" here a preposition.

(注意) 此較言 "He has no other books than Sanskrit" 爲佳，此處之 "**Other than**" 之義爲「異於」或「除却」，故句等於 "He has no books except Sanskrit"，也；"**Than**" 此處爲前置詞。

(To Be Continued next)

狗 鬼 之 謎
The Riddle of the Ghost Dog

During his career of author and foreign correspondent, Pierre van Paassen once sought tranquillity in the rural French village of Bourg-en-Forest. While living there in an ancient cottage he had an amazing experience. His story of the supernatural is told simply and directly, just as it happened. The satisfactory explanation, if any, is a problem for the reader.

比里月巴遜在他過着作家和國外通訊記者的時候，有一次找到波格恩弗萊斯特地方的法國農村過些安適生活。當時，他住在一所古舊的小房子裡，有了一次可怕的經驗。他把這「鬼火」故事很簡單而直接的敘述出來，正如事情發生一樣。至於這事如果有滿意的解釋的話，那恐怕要讀者自己去尋求了。

Sitting alone in my room at night, I had more than once heard a slight tapping on the walls but I had scarcely paid any attention. We had two German police dogs. The locks on the doors were in good order so that no unwelcome guest could intrude without more racket than a few taps. Moreover, I did not believe in supernatural manifestations.

我晚間獨自一人坐在屋子裏，我聽到不只一次牆外有輕微的聲響，但並沒有太注意它。我們養了兩頭德國的警犬，門上的鎖也都很堅固，所以不至連一隻客客都能不經意地鑽進去。從我聽不見的牆外下面就聽出來。並且我從來也不信神祕的事情。

One winter evening, I felt the room growing chilly and went down to the cellar to throw a few shovelfuls of coal on the fire. It must have been about 11 o'clock. Ascending the stairway back to my room I suddenly felt something brush past me, and when I looked around I saw a large black dog.

一個冬夜傍晚我覺得有些冷就走到地下室去，到地下室加幾塊煤到火爐上。時間大約一定是十一鐘的樣子。走來樓梯的樓口時，突然感覺有一隻東西由我身邊擦身而過，趕快轉頭來看時，看見了一隻大黑狗。

I turned on my heel and switching on all the lights in the house, looked for the animal everywhere. I could not find it. Back at my room I found the door open, although I had closed it before going to the cellar. I called in the police dogs, but they showed not the slightest agitation though their sense of smell was acute. Apparently the black dog had left no scent.

我跑去把屋裏的窗簾打開了，各處找那隻狗，但是找不到，走到屋子時，發現屋門已經打開了。我跑到地下室去問原來關着的。我把警犬喚進來，雖然牠們嗅覺非常靈敏，但是它們卻一點驚慌的表示都沒有，顯然這隻大黑狗一點氣味都沒有遺留下來。

The following night at the same hour I again heard a noise as if a dog were running down the stairs. I switched on the hallway light and saw the same black dog. I began to tremble I investigated again and called in the police dogs. But again they showed no agitation. The intruder left no trace

第二天夜裡相同時間，我又聽到一些響動，好像是一隻狗跑下樓。我把走廊的燈打開了，又看見那隻黑狗。我開始有些驚慌起來了。再找那隻大黑狗，但是它們卻一點驚慌的表示都沒有，顯然這隻大黑狗一點氣味都沒有遺留下來。

The manifestation repeated itself as regularly as clockwork for several evenings. Then it stopped abruptly. A short time later I had to go to Rumania on a newspaper assignment and remained away

**THE CHINESE-ENGLISH
INTELLIGENCE**
Issued Daily in
**83, Shenhsi Road
Tientsin 1**

華北漢英報
 內政部登記證：京警字第十號
 發行人 宗基茂
 社址天津第一區陝西路八十三號

five weeks. On my return was told that the maid had left because she would not remain in a haunted house. She had been awakened several times at night by a big black dog which pushed open the door of her room and walked about.

好幾夜間發生事件如離鏡一樣正確的一再發生。然後突然停止了。又過了一個短時期我寫了一篇新聞的職務便帶到羅馬尼亞去，離開五個星期。回來之後，有人告訴我說那個女僕也走了，因為她不敢留在一個有鬼的屋子裡。鬼魔能經常把一大堆狗吵醒好多次，那狗推開她的屋門吵吵行走。

(To be Continued 未完)

本報歡迎電話掛閱
 電話：二局〇〇四五

北平總號 電話三局一五五七
 天津分號 電話三局一五五九
 濟南分號 電話三局一五五九
 青島分號 電話三局一五五九
 西安分號 電話三局一五五九
 漢口分號 電話三局一五五九
 廣州分號 電話三局一五五九
 香港分號 電話三局一五五九
 上海分號 電話三局一五五九
 北平總號 電話三局一五五七

福順德銀號北平總號
 存款、放款、匯兌、貼現、收發、利息優厚、手續簡便、匯兌、貼現、收發、利息優厚、手續簡便、匯兌、貼現、收發、利息優厚、手續簡便

北平大泉錢莊
遷移新址
百萬元即可開戶
舉辦短期存款
利息二十一一分
地址：前外珠寶市二十三號
電話：(三)局一八五六
四一六五

義聚錢莊
經營一切銀行業務
歷史悠久
信用昭著
總莊北平前外打磨廠五十一號
電話經理室：七·二五九
業務室：七·二五八
公號：二·四四三
天津分莊哈爾濱道益友坊號
電話三·五三〇四二九五八
電報掛號五三〇四

天津商業銀行

舉辦 五十萬元起存

存款 存滿一百天可得對本利
例如中途存入一千萬兩可得一千單

對本取息存款 作抵押

五百萬元起存定期五個月
每月取息一次定期五個月
例如存入一次定期五個月
共取五
次定期

再得對本利

五百萬元 五十萬元
共取五
次定期

短期存款 一百萬元起存
包扣星期存款利息廿一分

各種存款利息隨時開單一備有說明請來索閱

地址天津法界第一號路
總行天津法界第一號路
分行天津法界第一號路
平津滙兌免費

註冊商標

超等

商標

天津新中銀號

利息優異 歡迎面洽

甲種活期存款 不須有人介紹
 即可領用支票 定期存款 期限
 長短隨意 中途需款 可做抵押

地址 天津法租界四十四號對面

電話 二局六〇〇〇 二局二五〇六

[illegible]

普利銀

本號爲優待存戶起見舉辦
一個月自五月二十日起至
二十日止

利息
月
定期存款 利率
活期存款 利率
如蒙惠顧 無任歡迎
地址▽前門大街廿一號
電話七局〇九八八 二二八一
六六五

中原商業儲蓄銀行

保津市具有歷史地位之儲蓄銀行
為酬謝市民二十年來愛護之熱忱

一舉 辦一

3.6.9.存款

所謂「3.6.9.存款」即
定期三天，六天，九天，
金額多少不限，
期前提款，期滿續存
或長期存款，均有特
種優待辦法。

利息之優厚壓倒其
他一切存款
純為大眾服務不求營業利潤

請君 保君 意 合 滿意

商業短期之資 家庭日常費用
均可充分利用369存款
（歡迎比較）

總行
天津第一區中正路54號
電話：3181、3718、1633、5094

分行
天津第一區多倫道九十號
電話：2105、539、2094

北平正通銀號

辦理商業銀行業務
存款利息優厚
放款手續簡便

地址北平順外西河沿三號
電話三局二〇〇六
三〇〇一

濟通錢莊

前外珠寶市十八號

電話三局二七六九
二五五二
〇九一九

義生銀號

特設紀念別存
利息優厚

請來面洽

前施家胡同五十五號
電話南局(五)九二五五

永泰公銀號

前外東珠市口一五〇

電話南分(七)局二五八二號

鴻慶裕銀號

辦理存款利息優厚
歡迎各界存款利息優厚
地址：北平前外珠市口二十號
電話三局：五五五三、四〇五八

北平裕豐銀號

經營存款放款匯兌
利息優厚手續簡便
地址：北平郵局二條五十二號
電話三局：二四九三、〇五八三號

北平福生銀號

辦理商業
切實務

前外施家胡同九號

電話三局
二一〇九
七六〇二

電報掛號
〇二七六

各種存款利息提高

請向 電話三局：一三五〇
五六九〇

榮長厚銀號

面商

前外廊房二條九十號

北平匯昌銀號

經營存款放款匯兌
利息優厚手續簡單

北平西河沿二八八號
電話三局：三四六八

本社承辦
精良印刷
歡迎主顧
手續簡便

漢英華計量

號銀和興峻

紀一來八五創
念次第年十立

財政部發給執照
第一九六二號

總號在北平前門
打磨廠西口七號

電話七局
二六八〇
九九七〇
號號號

經濟部發給公司執照
第四四〇五號

此月核算復算
外息再加再利除按周

二月廿一號
度日爲計

紀念日

經理部電話三局三八九號
李襄東謹啟

電話三局三七七號
電報掛號夜同號

託售部電話三局三七七號
房空售部託售

井樹內溝河清池
開均全園十六北外東

院後七大間均合慶豐農機號